5: Bancroft H-4 (no date) 1883 Plateau

Life with all these nations is but a struggle for food,

and the poorer tribes are often reduced nearly to starvation; yet they never are known to kill dogs or horses for food. About the missions and on the reservations cattle have been introduced and the soil is cultivated by the natives to considerable extent.[167]

In their personal habits, as well as the care of their lodges, the Cayuses, Nez Percés, and Kootenais, are mentioned as neat and cleanly; the rest, though filthy, are still somewhat superior to the dwellers on the coast. The Flatheads wash themselves daily, but their dishes and utensils never. De Smet represents the Pend d'Oreille women as untidy even for savages.[168] Guns,

[167] Additional notes and references on procuring food. The Okanagans break up winter quarters in February; wander about in small bands till June. Assemble on the river and divide into two parties of men and two of women for fishing and dressing fish, hunting and digging roots, until October; hunt in small parties in the mountains or the interior for four or six weeks; and then go into winter quarters on the small rivers. *Ross' Adven.*, pp. 314–16. Further south on the Columbia plains the natives collect and dry roots until May; fish on the north bank of the river till September, burying the fish; dig camas on the plains till snow falls; and retire to the foot of the mountains to hunt deer and elk through the winter. The Nez Percés catch salmon and dig roots in summer; hunt deer on snow-shoes in winter; and cross the mountains for buffalo in spring. Sokulks live on fish, roots, and antelope. Eneeshur, Echeloots, and Chilluckittequaw, on fish, berries, roots and nuts. *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, pp. 444–5, 340–1, 352, 365, 370. Spokanes live on deer, wild fowl, salmon, trout, carp, pine-moss, roots and wild fruit. They have no repugnance to horse-flesh, but never kill horses for food. The Sinapoils live on salmon, camas, and an occasional small deer. The Chandiere country well stocked with game, fish and fruit. *Cox's Adven.*, vol. i., p. 201, vol. ii., p. 145. The Kayuse live on fish, game, and camass bread. *De Smet, Voy.*, pp. 30–1. 'Ils cultivent avec succès le blé, les patates, les pois et plusieurs autres légumes et fruits.' *Id., Miss. de l'Orégon.*, p. 67. Pend d'Oreilles; fish, Kamash, and pine-tree moss. *Id., West. Missions*, p. 284. 'Whole time was occupied in providing for their bellies, which were rarely full.' *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 211. Yakimas and Klikatats; Unis or fresh-water muscles, little game, sage-fowl and grouse, kamas, berries, salmon. The Okanagans raise some potatoes. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., pp. 404, 408, 413. Kootenais; fish and wild fowl, berries and pounded meat, have cows and oxen. *Palliser's Explor.*, pp. 10, 72. Palouse; fish, birds, and small animals. Umatillas; fish, sage-cocks, prairie-hares. *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., pp. 97, 105–6. Tushepaws would not permit horses or dogs to be eaten. *Irving's Astoria*, p. 316. Nez Percés; beaver, elk, deer, white bear, and mountain sheep, also steamed roots. *Id., Bonneville's Adven.*, p. 301. Sahaptin; gather cherries and berries on Clarke River. *Gass' Jour.*, p. 193; *Nicolay's Opn. Ter.*, p. 151; *Hines' Voy.*, p. 167; *Brownell's Ind. Races*, pp. 533–5; *Stanley's Portraits*, pp. 63–71; *Catlin's N. Am. Ind.*, vol. ii., p. 108; *Kane's Wand.*, pp. 263–4; *Parker's Explor. Tour*, pp. 228–31, 309; *Wilkes' Nar.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. iv., p. 474; *Hale's Ethnog., Ib.*, vol. vi., p. 206.

[168] *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, pp. 383, 548; *Parker's Explor. Tour*, pp. 230, 312; *Townsend's Nar.*, p, 148; *De Smet, Voy.*, pp. 46–7, 198; *Cox's Adven.*, vol. i., pp. 197–9, 358, vol. ii., pp. 155, 373, 375; *Coke's Rocky Mts.*, p. 295; *Palmer's Jour.*, pp. 54, 58, 59.